ATTACHMENT 2

PHOTO LOG OF GEOLOGIC CONTACTS

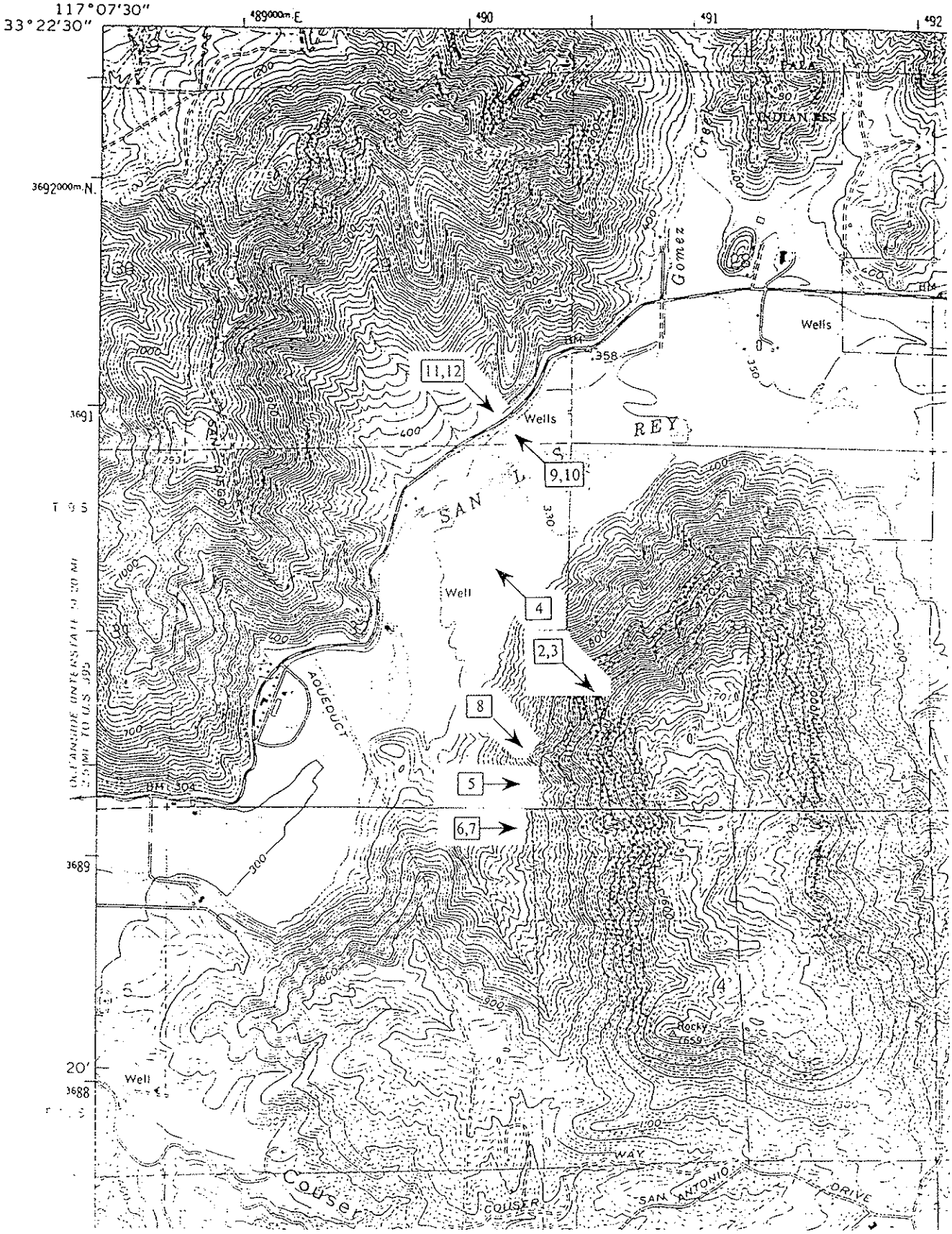

Figure 1. Location map, showing the view directions of the photographs in Figures 2 through 12.

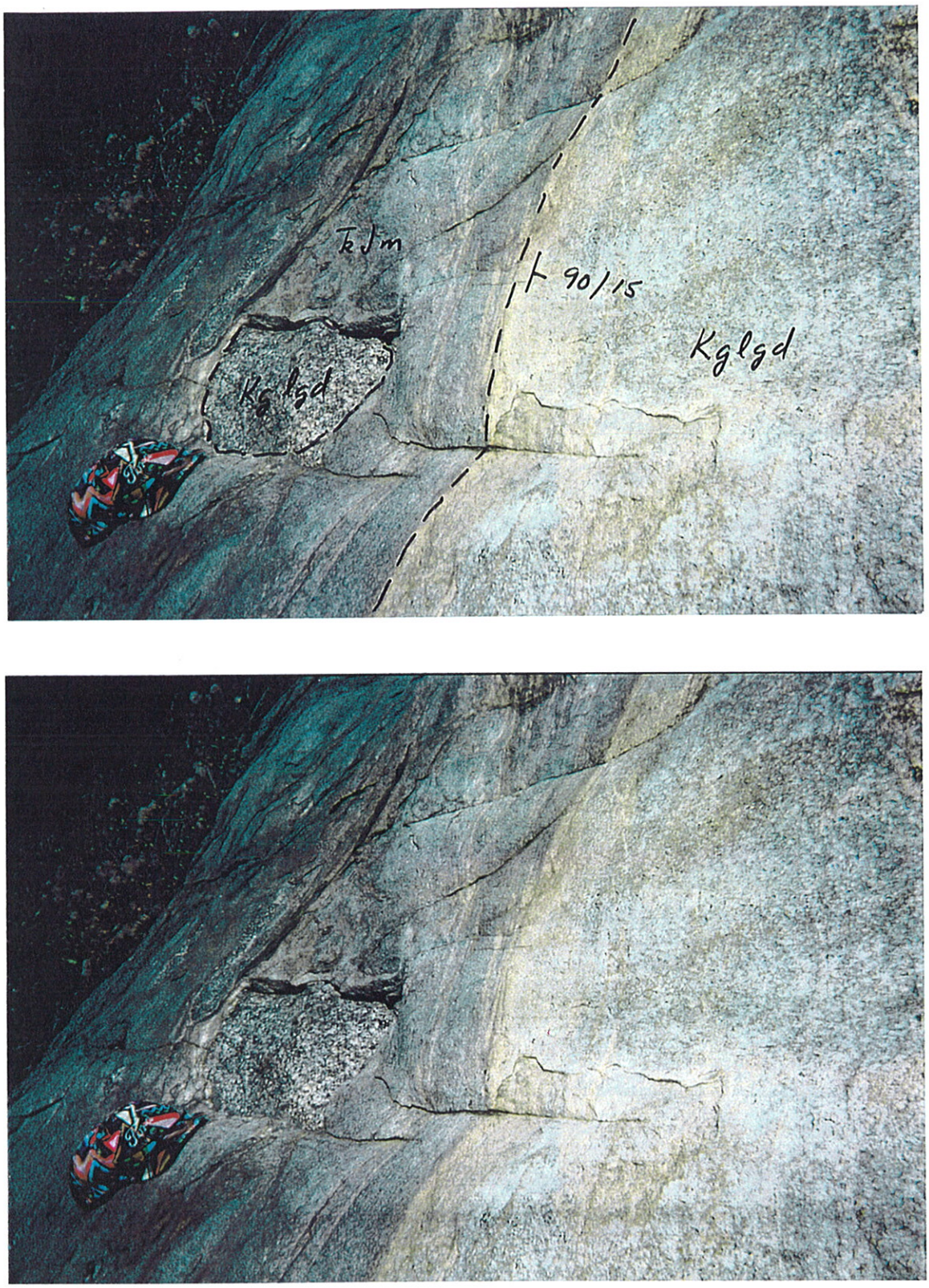

Figure 2. Contact between the leucogranodiorite (Kglgd) and the amphibolites of the metamorphic wedge (Tjm). Note that even though the contact is planar at this scale, it is not brecciated (hence, it is not a fault). In addition, notice the apophysis of lecugranodiorite "poking" through the amphibolite.

Figure 3. Contact between leucogranodiorite (Kglgd) and the amphibolites of the metamorphic wedge (Tjm). Note pegmatitic dike of Kglgd extending from the contact into the metamorphic unit, which demonstrates that the contact is not a fault.

Figure 4. Contact between leucogranodiorite (Kglgd) and the amphibolites of the metamorphic wedge (Tjm). Note that the contact is not planar, and hence not a fault. Note also that the contact could not be reasonably projected to the right of the ponds because of the outcrop of leucogranodiorite in the second plane.

Figure 5. Contact between the tonalite (Kbt) and the amphibolites of the metamorphic wedge (Tjm). Note the irregular nature of the contact, which demonstrates that the contact is not a fault.

Figure 6. Contact between the tonalite (Kbt) and the amphibolites of the metamorphic wedge (Tjm). Note the irregular, intricate nature of the contact, which demonstrates that the contact is not a fault.

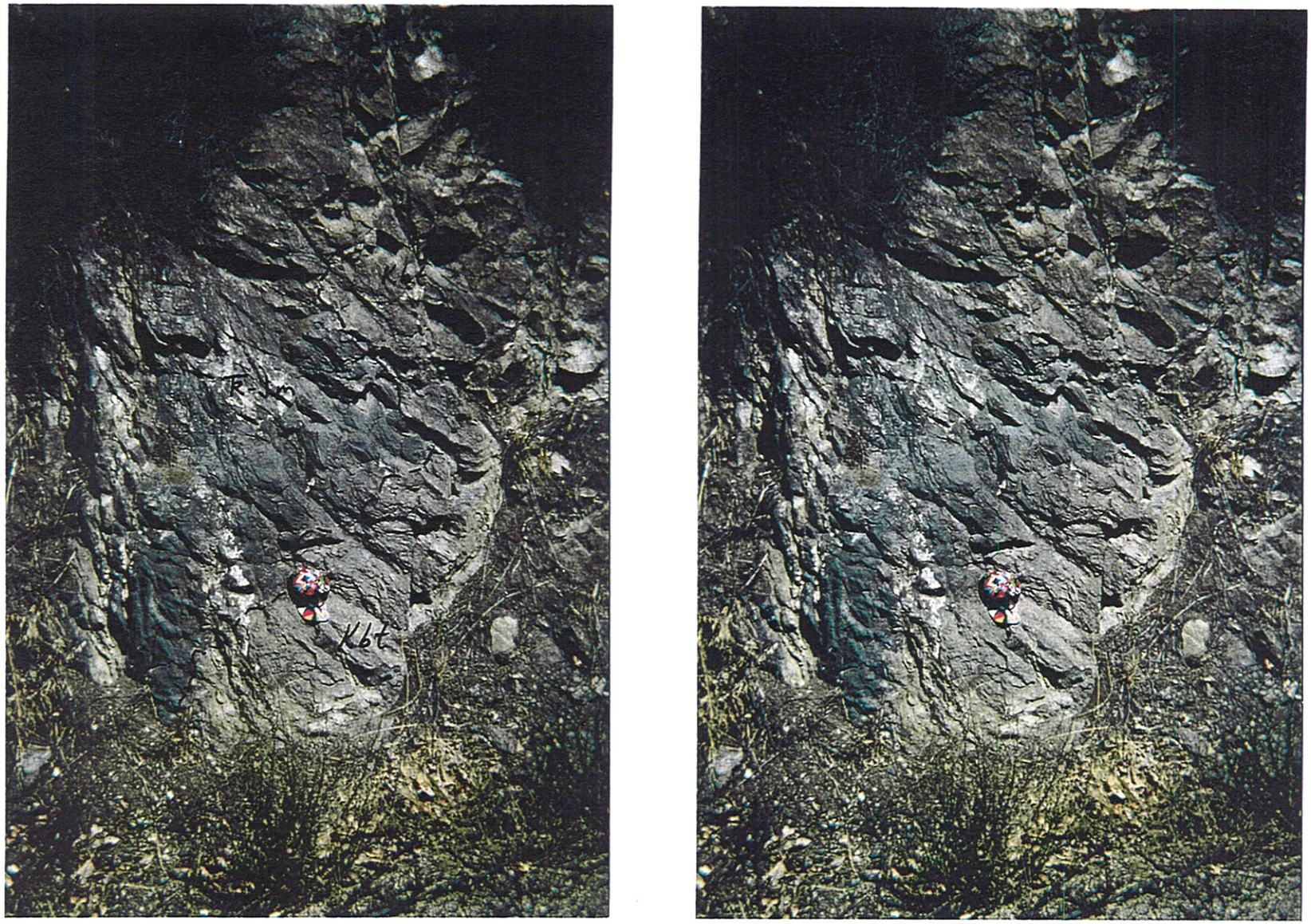

Figure 7. Contact between the tonalite (Kbt) and the amphibolites of the metamorphic wedge (Tjm). Note the irregular, intricate nature of the contact, which demonstrates that the contact is not a fault.

Figure 8. Migmatitic banding in the amphibolites of the metamorphic wedge (Tjm). Note the outcrops of leucogranodiorite (Kglgd) in the upper left, and the fact that banding dips into the slope. Mineralogical banding does not create foliation planes in the rock.

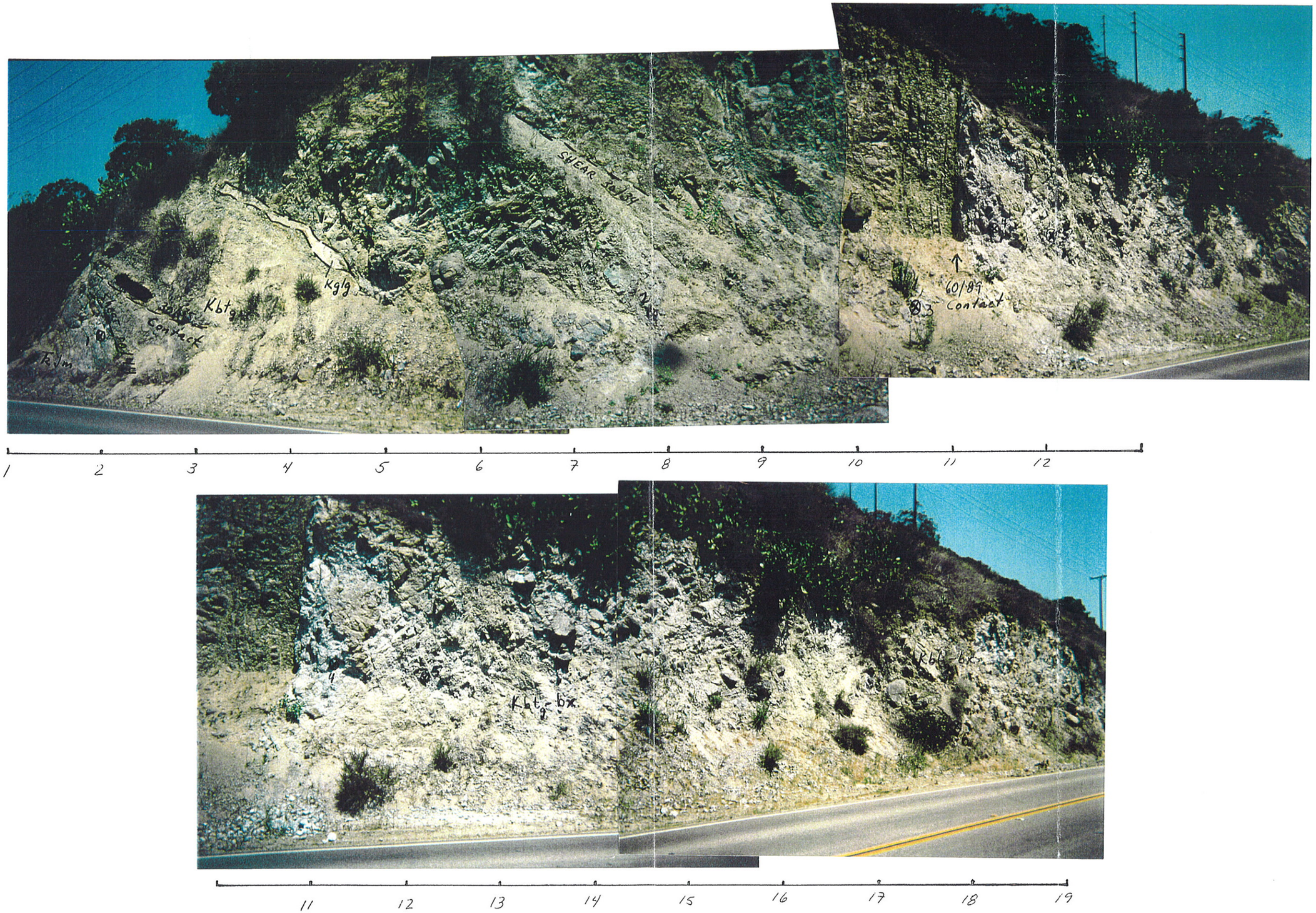

Figure 9. Photo montage of the outcrop created by the road cut of Highway 76 across the southeast corner of Section 29.

Figure 10. Stereopair of the contact between weathered, vertically-fractured gabbro on the left, and the intrusive gabbroic breccia on the right.

Figure 11. Direction in which the contact of the intrusive breccia would project toward Gregory Mountain.

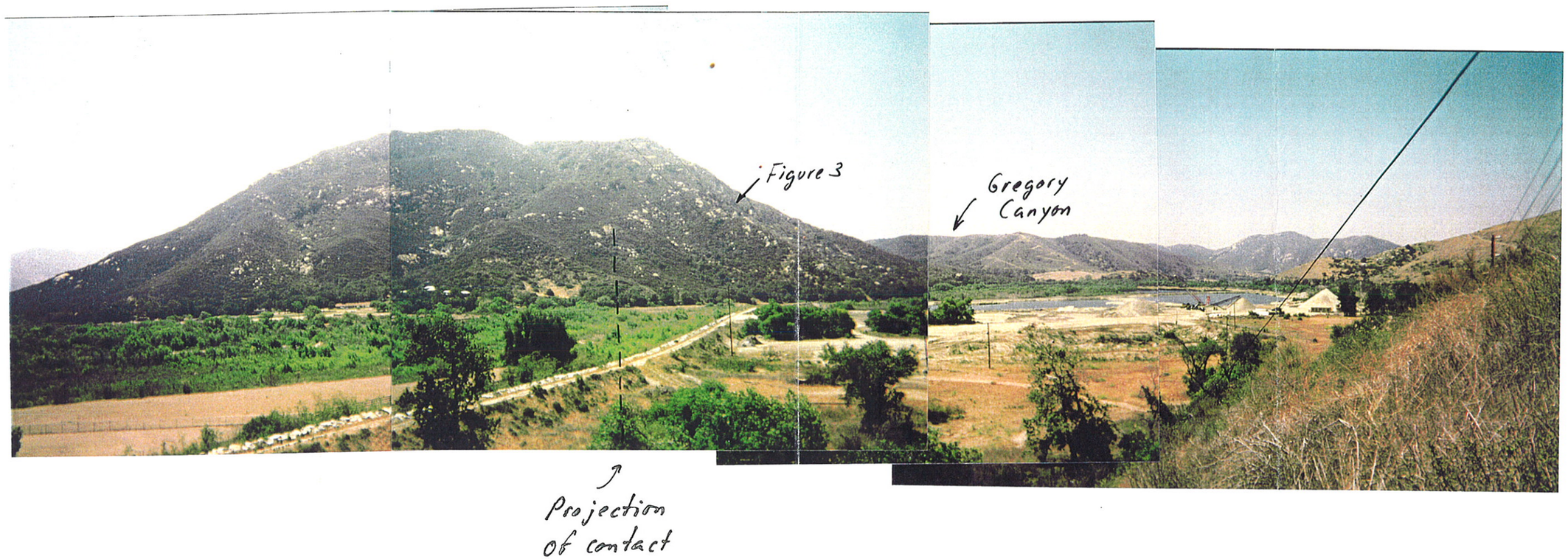

Figure 12. Photo montage showing the considerable distance between the projection of the contact of the intrusive breccia and Gregory Canyon itself.